NEW YORK HURALD, THEODAY, OUTOBER 6, 1808 TRIPLE RIMERT

## SEYMOUR.

The Great Tammany Campaign Demonstration.

Immense Turnout of the Red Hot Democracy.

Grand Council of Sachems in the Wigwam.

BRILLIANT TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

Calcium Lights, Fireworks, Chinese Lanterns, Speeches, Music, Red, White and Blue Fire.

It has been said by the opponents of the democracy that it had gone to sleep; that anticipating a mber, it had thrown up the gloves, refused to to training, and that all it really cared for in uake-like electrical shock, they rubbed their harply to find that the grand old gladiator

er, 1859, when the Douglas, Breckinridge and

## THE MEETING IN TANMANY HALL.

of General McClellan—Speeches of l "Baldy" Smith, Mesurs. Sandford rch, Murphy, Hoffman, Beach, O'Gor-

ppearance, the numerous gaslights at the sides of he hall and the splendid chandelier suspended from ladies, were dropping in and taking up their places in the seats reserved for them at each side of the room. At seven o'clock the rush of many feet up the stairways proclaimed the advent of the sterner sex, as they rushed en masse on the opening of the main doors to obtain favorable positions in the body of the hall. Grafulla's Seventh regiment band was stationed on the beloony and discoursed martial music during the evening. The ornamentation of the hall was conby gracefully festooned flags; while the statue of Washington, stern in its marble dignity, looked from its lofty pedestal on the eager, anxious, en-thesiastic crowd which filled every available spot on

REMARKS OF MR. A. OAKEY BALL. Mr. A. OAREY HALL, on coming forward, said:— PELLOW CITIZENS—It is my honorable and pleasurable duty as chairman of the Committee of Arurable duty as chairman of the Committee of Arrangements to call this vast assemblage to order. The committee of this great metropolis and the great democratic party of the Union had expected that circumstances would have allowed General McClelian—(cheers)—to have presided; but I regret, for your sakes, that we have been compelled to forego that distinguished honor, and if you will preserve that silent attention which the patriotism and the high character of General McClelian's letter should receive at your hands I will result it. end it.

Mr. Hall, amid profound silence, read the sub-oined letter:—

DOUGLAS TATLOR, Chairman, Ac., &c.

New York, Oct. 5, 1868.

DOUGLAS TATLOR, Chairman, Ac., &c.

EY DEAR SIR—I have the pissaure to acknowledge the recept of your invitation to preside over the democratic meet and of Monday next.

I havelong since determined to abstain from further participation in political life, and therefore find myself compelled to decline the honor you profier me. I should, however, be glad to attend the meeting as a private clitzen, did not engagements of a domestic nature, rendered imperative by my long absence from the country, detain me from the city upon the day in question.

se decline the honor you proffer me. I should, however, be glad to attend the meeting as a private citizen, did not engagements of a domestic nature, rendered imperative by my gong absence from the country, detain me from the city upon the day in question.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express my continued hearty sympathy with the democratic cause—floud cheers—and my ardent wishes for the success of those constitutional principles for which the recent war was undertaken by the North. Separated as I thus am from the distinguished soldier who has been chosen as the leader of our opponents, I know that you will agree with me in the highest respect for the services he has rendered our country; but it is my conviction that the measures of the party which has placed him in somination are but continuations of strife, and can never restore peace or constitutional supremacy, and thus complete the work which he and other brave soldiers so ably commenced. The war was only the first epoch in the history of the struggle in which we have been so long engaged.

The work of the soldier is. I trust, forever ended, and it remains for the people to faill the great objects for which they or their some and brothers were called to the field.

A restored Union of States and hearts; an invigorated constitution, to be firmly and read involvate; a re-establishment of national and State rights in all their integrity—and thus tree harmony and leasting peace—these are the objects for which every disten should now surive; and believing these to rest in the success of the democratic cause, by the election of the committee, and my other friends for whom you act, my sincere thanks for the compilment they have paid me, sincere thanks for the compilment they have paid me, sincere thanks for the compilment they have paid me, sincere thanks for the compilment they have paid me, sincere thanks for the compilment they have paid me, sincere thanks for the compilment they have paid me, sincere thanks for the compilment they have paid m

I am, most truly yours,

I am, most truly yours,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

After reading General McClellan's letter Mr. Hail continued:—But I am instructed by the committee to perform the next agreeable duty to the one I anticipated of nominating General McClellan, and that is to nominate as your presiding officer his bosom friend, his counselor, his associate—a man distinguished in the annals of that Army of the Potomac which sowed the seed of the crop of gloricus successes which others reaped and gave no credit to the sowers for—one who also served as a corps general under General Hooker, and fought amid all the tides of success at the great battle fought at a time when President Lincoin stood with shaking nerves in his garrisoned White House; when Stanton, cowering in his War Office—(hisses)—sent a prayer to General McClellan and to him I am about to sominate and to his friends, that they would hasten to the support of the national cause around the capitai; a man who was afterwards an able general in the Army of the Cumberland, and wno fought with approbation under General Grant at Chatta—with approbation under General Grant at Chatta—

which it he state of New Took and or all the other great so the Shaw of New Took and or all the other great so the New Took and the stand of the other great so the New Took and the stand of the country in this election and thereby to protect their own power and interests.

The radical party for the last three years had put into their hands over offteen hundred millions of dollars, which was taken from the labor and the industry of the country. The democratic party called upon them to account for what they had done with the money. For the first four weeks of the campaign the radical newspapers and orators had not a word to say upon the subject of the finances. The people clamored for an answer and the reply for a long time was only "copperioned and rebell" but the people clamored for an answer and the reply for a long time was only "copperioned and rebell" but fight. He self a luxurious seat in Congress and weut into the tensed field and fought through the war by the side of the bravest and the best men in the army. But the democratic party, the radicals and the Southern people all say they don't want to fight, and if nobody else but. Frank Blair wanted to fight, et him fight to out. Applause and laughter. When Seymour was elected (loud cheers) the radical party would by into ten thousand pieces and one half of the party would wasear that they acree holies and the seace and prospecify would reign in the land. At last, in answer to the clamors of the people respecting the expenditure of the fifteen millions of dollars, Mr. Auktinson, of Boston came out with an answer, which the entire radical press and party had adopted. Mr. Atkinson in defence said that he discovered a debt of eight hundred millions of dollars that was never thought of, which disposed of one half of the amount. He (the speaker) asked any fair radical if he would support a party who had got the finance of the government of the public officers of the government of the party had adopted. Mr. Atkinson's statement was a false, deceptive cheat, for he

Clay Smith and Others.

Though first on the list of numerals of stands No. 1 was the last to show anything like a goodly number of auditors or a fair representation of the orators selected to speak in favor of the democratic ticket and platform. The few curious spectators that for a considerable time patiently awaited the appearance of the considerable time the considerable t siderable time patiently awaited the appearance of the President and those who were to support him in the proceedings of the evening, were at last almost all drawn off to the neighborhood of the grand stand on hearing the first notes of the band stationed thereon. Stand No. 1 looked south, and embraced within the view from the platform a very fine coup drait—the transparencies presenting on the right hand in their gittering array and in their artistic arrangement two beautifully illuminated half circles or crescents, Chinese lanterns, edged off with similar variegated lights down the streets running lateral from the beautifully illuminated half circles or crescents, Chinese lanterns, edged off with similar variegated lights down the streets running lateral from the square. The space in front of the stand was lighted up as clear as noonday by a very fine calcium light shining from over the portico of the Metropolitan Democratic Club house on Fourteenth street, almost at the limit of the view from the stand. The ground thus lighted up was unceasingly promenaded by crowds of people who passed to and fro enjoying themselves and making most of the occasion and the circumstances that had drawn them together, and feeling as if the gaudily decorated stands, the brilliant tights, the inspiriting muste, the rockets bursting in air, the firing of cannon and the excitement generally had been got up for their special behoof and enjoyment. The stand, with the exception of the indispensable Chinese lanterns, the festoons of flags and a small banner of the Democratic Union Club, to whom the stand belonged, presented no other ornament, motto or device. There was a large force of police in attendance upon and around the stand, who for a weary length of time had complete charge of the platform, having no one else to take in charge of the incharge of. At last the president made his appearance, and, while anxious to deliver himself of his speech and to commence the proceedings be-

Speeches by A. J. Rogers, A. C. Davis, Green

the best interests of the country and were honorable, honest men. Any democrat who did not vote for them committed a crime not only against his party, but against his country.

SPECH OF MAYOR HOPPMAN.

Mayor John T. HOPPMAN was the next speaker and on coming forward expressed himself grateful for the welcome and knew of no words adequate to express his thanks. It was unnecessary for him to make more than a few informal remarks, as he had addressed them so often. A week ago he spoke in Philadelphia, when his volce could hardly reach the assembled thousands there. That vast assemblage was an encouragement to the democrats of Pennsylvania, who were struggling to overcome the party who were trying to ruin the country. He had gone through a great part of Pennsylvania and the men were gathering in crowds to hear the questions of the day discussed, and he told them that on Tuesday next a democratic victory will be gained there. The people were rising and had their hands on the throats of the party that had impoverished them and who now sought to corrupt them with their ill gotten plunder. The radicals had assembled some time since in this city to commemorate the Lattle of Antietam, but they never mentioned the name of the general who won that great battle. They claimed the victories of their ountry as republicans and as many democrats went to lead them as republicans. Now when they had deprived the Supreme Court of the power to sit in judgment upon them and tied the hands of President Johnson so as he could not remove them without the consent of a radical Officeholders on the frauds committed by the radical officeholders on the frauds committed by the radical officeholders on the rendered fraudalent statements of the manner in which the people's money and their services to maintain the Union and the constitution, and having spent it they now rendered false accounts of its expenditure. The

standing army, to build up Church and to support a ministry and a creed they abhorred? (Applause,) If this question was open to the Irish people to decide, would they vote to pay tribute to the bondholders of England and to continue a standing army for the purpose of oppression against themselves? We are not yet in the position of those people, we will not be the position of those people, we will not be the position of those people, we will not seen the people and the bondholder, between democracy and radical republicanism. Let us then meet at the polis in November and then reassert the principles of our revolutionary fathers who fought and died to bequeath us the inheritance of the Union, one and Indivisible, which we have so long enjoyed and which a reactionary and a radical Congress would make have your man and the second against us that a part of the principles of the Union, one and Indivisible, which we have so long enjoyed against us that a pudiation. I say that is false; we repudiate nothing but aboutlonism—(heers)—and it is good religion to repudiate that. We have not repudiated the law of the principles on which our government febt; but when Seymour is President we will lay our hands on the Preediner's Bureau and tear it to pieces. (Cheers, Your destiny, my friends, is in your yand on the Preediner's Bureau and tear it for pieces. (Cheers, Your destiny, my friends, is in your yand on the dof November next with Seymour's election to the Preediner's Bureau and tear it for pieces. (Cheers, Your destiny, my friends, is in your yand on the dof November next with Seymour's election to the Preediner's Bureau and tear it for pieces. (Cheers, Your destiny, my friends, is in your yand on the dof November next with Seymour's election to the Preedinen's Bureau with Seymour's election to the Preedinen's Bureau will be and a support to the will be and a support to the preeding of the land. (Cheers).

Music by the band.

REMARKS BY GEERS CLAY SMITH, OF MONTAM.

We want thought that the day of resurrection had come. N

with the national flag. On the south face, near the mour; on the western front an oval likeness of Blair, and on the eastern front a portrait of Hoff-man. Across the front was a bandeau, having in-

The corners of the structure were surrounded by Union shields and the whole was artistically illumi-nated with gas jets, with globe reflectors.

The assemblage in the vicinity of this stand was called to order about half-past eight o'clock by Dougins Taylor, who, with a few appropriate remain James Monoreit, who proposed "three cheers for the democratic ticket," which were given with rare unction and vocal energy. The stand was filled to repletion by handsomely attired lanies, members of the committee and invited guests, and Grafullis's band discoursed a number of favorite patriotic and local six.

Mr. Field was introduced as the first speaker, and when the enthusiasm had abated proceeded to congratulate the large crowd present and the committee and organizate the large crowd present and the committee and the enthusiasm had abated proceeded to congratulate the large crowd present and the committee and the enthusiasm had abated proceeded to congratulate the large crowd present and the committee and the enthusiasm had abated proceeded to congratulate the large crowd present and the committee and the enthusiasm had been gotten up. He had been present at nearly every great popular demonstration in this city since 1840, but on no occasion had he witnessed such an ovation as that presented here to-night. To look upon such an assemblage would satisfy the people of the United States that the people of this great city have resolved upon a change. They were tired of the extravagance, the corrupt and extreme legislation and the doctrines of the republican party. Their candidate was a great soldler, but it was not necessary to give him their suffrages. The democracy to govern and the country did not now require a great military man to govern it, but rather a great statesman. The taxes and expenditures under the present legislative administration had been so great, as one of the officers of the Treasury Department had lately shown to the people, that this year, notwith standing the environment required to the democracy of this country had been amply demonstrated in former years; it had carried the country through four successful wars. Since 1856 to January, 1869, du

stand attracted large numbers from the imme throng in Fourteenth street. The meeting was ca

ject never ceased to be agitated. That proclamation was fullinated only as an incident of the war, as a military necessity, to do what any combaining party might do in case of war-10 orippion an enemy. No person can at this time doubt the wisdom, the policy of that great act; but it is not true as compared any time in favor of the instituting; all that can properly be laid at their door is Zat they institution should be respected to the extent of constitutional protection. And now it is claimed by our adversaries, that we are at peace; that the war has been a success, and that the only impediment in the way of the prosperity of the whole is the pernicious counsels of the democratic party, which is leading to violence and bloodshed at the South, and with its success will lead to a second rebellion and the dismemberment of our Union. Let us reflect for a moment. The country is now burned thousand millions of dollars, taxation in every form and shape besets us, the dobt has increased during the past year some sixty millions, and we feel the pressure of taxation in its most odious formathe poor man scarcely able to live from the advanced rate of the necessities of life, and the man of moderate means crippled from the same causes. We were promised economy in public expenditures, the reduction of the war deby, the removal of a portion of our taxers under the exaction of which we were groaning; but have these promises been carried out? I need no answer. The democrats are charged with having capied his action of which we were groaning; but have these promises been carried out? I need no answer. The democrats are charged with having capied his action of which we were groaning; but have these promises been carried out? I need no answer. The democrats are charged with having capied his action of which we were promised economy in public expenditures, the reduction of the war deby, the republican for the democratic half were made by republican favorites. What democratic party is not the work of the contract of the contract